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Bloomfield, N. J.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. \$2.00 A YEAR-IN ADVANCE

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THE SATURDAY GAZETTE.

REGOVERED AND MONTCLAIR AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL

of LITERATURE,

EDUCATION,

POLITICS,

GENERAL NEWS.

and LOCAL INTERESTS

at is generally acknowledged to be the equal of the best newspapers published and superior to most country p pers, It is a matter of pride to these towns which it so ably and well represents.

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DA WM E BLAKENEY.

AURGEOM DENTIST-CALDWELL, N. J

ext to the Presbyterian Church. Dr Wm. E. BLAKENEY, for eleven year Dr Wes. E. BLAKENEY, for eleven years practising Dentiat in New York, would respectively give notice to the citizens of Caldwell and violatly teat as has opened rooms for the practice of his profession, in the house formerly owned by Jus. D. Marsh, adjoining the Presbyterian Parsunage, in Caldwell, where he will be happy to receive a call from all requiring the service of a Dential.

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ALL TAXES was declared on all deposits entitled thereto on the first of May, payable on and

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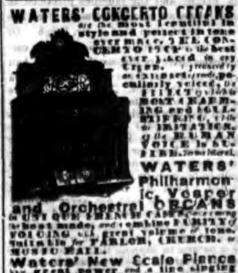
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SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

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COUNTY.

Saturday, July 1, 1874.

From "The Iron Era" of May 28, 1874. noward in the right direction ; the prin

ciple of compulsory education is new in New Jersey, but not new in other States, or in other countries.

The power, strength and presperity of

an educated soldiery.

The stability of all governments, especially elective, dep nds upon the intelli-gence, patriotism and virtue of its citi zens, and the end of all government is the happiness and security of its subjects; for, in the words of a distinguished statesman, "Human happiness has no perfect result but treedom -freedom none but vir de-and virtue none but knowledge.". It is said in objection to the bill that provement of her children, and forbidden the parent to utilize and make merchan- Superi..tendent in his report well savs: dize of the strength of his child in its early years, and until the child arrives at are the two evils which more than all hinder the full and perfect development of its strength. And since the State has exercised her power in securing proper physical field in the full measure of good of which our system is capable."

It is, Mr. President, a sad, a lamentable ical development to her chil ren, so

curing mental improvement and instruc-No Legislature would dare to repeal the existing law regulating the labor of children, nor would a succeeding Legislature be willing to repeal this law. It may be sire to call the attention of the Senate to a erude—it may be imperfect—but let us adopt the principle engrafted upon our laws, and let subsequent Legislatures modifies women to be elected as School Trusting women to be elected as School Trusting

But it is urged that the school accom Trustees do take a more fively interest, modations of the State are inadequate to give more time and attention to the gov educate the children of the State; that ernment, success and efficiency of our put the passage of this law will compet the lie schools than m n And I would de-building of large school-houses, and entail additional expense upon the school

Is it true that the State imposes an an sual tax upon her people sufficient to secure free schools, and afford education to the children of the State, "without money and without price ?" and yet the school accommodations are so insufficient and inadequate that the children cannot be accommodated, and that because of such want of accommodation the bill will

prove imperative. for the passage of this law, to enable the people to speedi y wipe out the stain upon the fair fame and name of our State. Is upon it not a diagrace to the State ! And ought we not to remedy it at once ? And when we as Jerseymen, boast of free schools, we can truly say with pride that not only have we a system of free schools, (of which no State has a better, and none an equal), affording to each child a free eduation, ought we not, at the same time, be enabled to say with equal pride, that we

have school accommodations sufficient and

mple for every child in the State !

But it is said, larger school houses will have to be built. Admit it, Mr. President, but thanks to a system inaugurated a few years ago, a large fund has been accumu-lated, and is rapidly increasing, from the sale and rental of the lands of the State under water. A fund, which has thus far child be been held sacred by the Legislature for school purposes, and may it ever be a son of pacered fund and which in a few years will this act. be sufficiently large, that the interest alone will maintain free schools without the im position of a dollar of tax upon the peo-ple, and the State by a general law which I had the honor to introduce, authorized he Trustees for the support of tree schools to loan that fund to the several school dis tricts of the State for the purpose of building school houses, thus enabling the differ ent districts to increase their school accommodations, without imposing onerous tax the State is discharging its duty in education the people, and allowing the several ing her children; it is a step onward in districts a term of years to pay back the loan, with the annual payment of interest. The imposition of such tax the people would not feel. But, I regret to my, that since passage of this law, school districts have in some instances been unable to ob tain loans from the fund, because there was no money on hand, and yet a loan of some eighty five thousand dollars has been made to one corporation, and upon which no interest has been paid for more than ; year, as I have been infirmed. Senators ! this is wrong. The school money of the State should be utilized for the benefit of the schools of the State; it is exclusively educational money and should be loaned to school districts for educational pur-poses, and by loaning the money to school districts for the purpose of building school houses, you can make no safer or money where it would do the most good,"

School districts used this money for build-

ed to adopt the principle. Why not ! la mind I tell you. The got civil rights, boss

there a Senator on this floor when he reads and I'se gwine for to have 'em-and if you SPEECE OF SENATOR CUTLER, OF MORRIS it is his county that shows the greatest proportion of people who are unable to read or write. There is a just and honest pride a pride that nakes your heart MR. PRESIDENT: This bill is a step swell, and your blood to course through award in the right direction; the prin your veins with quick and electric throbs -when you reflect that you represent an intelligent, virtuous, industrious and hon-

est constituency. Mr. President, is the time not yet nation, and of a State, both moral, intel lectual and military, is in the education of children between the sges of five and presarve it. They are all on 'em so soaked the people, and an educated soldiery are eighteen years, twenty five per cent. of with whiskey, that they'd burn like shainvincible. I see a smile apon the face of whom (nearly 75,000) attend no school of vin's." And then she give all on us such a distinguished Senator (Sewell) but I need any kind, and only about fifty per cent. a look, as though she considered as past a only to remind him and you, Senators, (143,000 about) attend school on the averthat the success that crowned the Prussian age about half the school term, being only the groceryman had been a giving of her, arms with v ctory in the late war, was the about five months and seventeen days of and then at the darkey who had been result, to a great degree, of an educated school attendance in a year, and yet the sitting on the barl, as though she had soldiery—for in Prus-ia compulsory educa-tion is an accomplished fact—her people schools during the last year was nearly are an educated people—her soldiers are \$2,000,000, made up of the following "Dat ar woman's got a tongue!" said items :

> Two-mill tax State appropriation, District and city school tax for teachers salaries,

And yet this large amount of money is exp aded in the teaching of about one the State has no right to control the time half of our children; it is ample to edu of the child—that the time of the child is cate ALL. The same amount of money the property of the parent—but I need could be as judicionally used in the education only remind the Senate that the State has tion of the whole of the 286,444 children are reheretofore legislated for the physical im- as it the one-half of the children were required to attend school, and our able Stat

"Absenteeism and irregular attendance such age, that labor will not prevent and others combined prevent the accomplish

should she ex-reise the same power in se- by our State for the education of the children, such a large number of children are permitted by their guardians and parentto grow up in ignorance, and as a neces sary consequence, in vice.

And just here, I am reminded, and I deify the law if it be found imperfect, im-prove it if it be crude, and amend it if it aid in securing the attendance of children in our public schools. For women, as ome school districts in my County among listricts to secure proper and sufficient act the mountains and by ocular demonstration show them that women make more efficient Trustees than men, and that those districts who have been wise enough to elect women as Trusters could not again be induced to elect men Trustees, for the heart of woman is in the work of education, and as has been well said "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." The children are their treasure, their treasures are in the school room, and

they devote their time, attention and heart If this be-so, then the greater necessity to the success and efficiency of the school And if you, Senators, would impress upon your County Superintendents the policy of advising and insisting upon the several school districts under their juris diction to elect women as Trustees, they will find their schools better regulated and governed, scholars taking a higher stand morally and intellectually, and their own cares and duties as County Superintendents

largely decreased and greatly lessened. Mr. President, this law is not oppressive, not tyrannical, it provides that children between the ages of eight and thir teen years, shall attend some public or pri vate school, for twelve weeks in each year ix of which weeks shall be consecutive, or be instructed at home for at least twelve weeks in each year, in the branches usual ly taught in the public schools, unless the of attending school, or the parent by reaon of poverty be unable to comply with

The act avoids the enforcement of heavy penalties, and recognizes that mestimable privilege of home education immediately under the eye, care and supervision of the mother, and prevents the imposition of a fine when the parent or person having the custody of the chila shall by reason of poverty be unable to send the child to

The act is beneficent; its object is good the right direction-let us pass the billthe State will be stronger, more powerful. more prosperous. She will be a power among the other States, and the children and the mothers will hereafter rise up and bless us.

for the Saturday Gazette. SITTIM! IN THE GROCERY.

SITTIN' THERE-CREMATION --- WHAT MRS. JINKS SAID-WHAT THEY DID IT FOR-A GROWLING-WHAT BETSY SAID -THE END ON IT.

We were all on us sitting on the barls, In the Grocery, a dangling of our legs and a kicking of our heels agin the sides, and better investment, and, in the language of a kind of considering and a talking, when Massachuseits man you would "put your the groceryman he comes to the sugar-bar on which Cuff Gumbo was a sitting, and a Senators, let me impress upon you the necessity of insisting upon the utilization of the school fund for school purposes, he "what do you think about cremation?" Cuff jumped off the barl, a feeling to see ing school houses, and if further legisla- whether the pin was a hurting on him, whether the pin was a burting on him, the district, let us legislate for such an object at once; it is a laudable, a praiseworthy object. Corporations can secure hours without trouble upon the open market. Let us identify the school fund with school houses and the educational interests of the "I don't tink much ob cremation, boss," But it is said the time has not yet arrive said Cuft; "If dat's what you call it, now next time.

sarve all alike."

Mrs. Jinks, she was a waiting for the

sugar and a eyeing of us, and then says she: "Yes, cremate the whole lot-on 'em. It would be the best thing that could be done for the neighborhood, but there wouldn't be enough ashes left of the whole lot on 'em to put in a baby's thimble—and law-suz a-mee, there wouldn't be anybody prayin' for, and then a looking at the sugar

Cuff. "I'se mighty glad, I is, dat she's \$1,207.831 30 not my woman !" 100.000 00 "Your woman!" says Pat Finnegan-

Township school tax, - 51,313 33 "bedad, that's moighty foine—is that wha interest upon surplus revenue, 35,363 30 yez mane by civil rights ? och, the bloody uaygur !" It wouldn't be no kind of use to be

elling of you all that we were a talking of at the grocery that night, but we kind of discussed Mrs. Jinks, and thought it was rather hard of her to be a talking the way she did, and to be a defaming of our char-

Pat Finnegan said he "to k a dhrop o he chraytur now and thin," but it was to "stringthen his narves!"

Pete Wattles said that he "didn't drink cause he liked it, but he was troubled with poins in his groins/, and 'twas the only thing that would cure it." Jake Ropes said he "couldn't bear the

stuff," but he "took it for the rhumatis!"

Steve Hobson said he drank it "to be gittin' of it out of the neighborhood, and if everybody was a tollowin' of his example there wouldn't be none to speak of, nor no work for the wimmin's prayin' band." Cuff, he sat a grinning, as each one on em was a telling of their complaints. It the air, was set. In spite of its age, 600

"Twig the naygur," says Pat, " Is that

in the darkey to be a chuckling, and Pat and in the curative power of their springs ry, when says Cuff "I drink it"—and then he chuckled again-"I drink it"-and then light to take the members of the Senate to you'd have thought he was going for to plit his gizzard-"I-I drink it 'cause I love it.

We all on us reckoned there warn't noth ing to laugh at in what that 'ornary darkey said, and we got a ta king about mean people-su h as were a injuring of their neighbors by talking agin 'em-a working agin 'em and so on. Steve Hobson, he'd been a trying of two

or three trades, and hadn't succeeded very well in any on 'em, so he tried another, but he couldn't make much headway, partly because he hadn't the brains and partly because he didn't know how, I reckon, it be truth was known. He was always a hearing things, and because he was always willing to usten, he found lots of people who were always willing to tell him something just to see him get his back up and growl. Well, Steve had heard lots of hings, and we were all on us a sitting on be barls, a hearing of him tell his troubes. His spite was terrible agin another concern in the same line of business that appeared to be a prospering more than thought the other concern had no right to e a doing of any business, and they were persecutive of him by continuing-they varn't of no account nohow, and the elows as run it waru't anybody and had

been a talking agin him "Did you ever hear them say anything sgin you?" saked the groceryman. "Wa-a-i, no," answered Steve, "not as I know on-but I recken they would if they had a chance, cause its my luck to be per-

We all on us tried to console Steve by elling of him that it was time enough to be a tretting of his gizzard, after he knew that the other chaps had been abusing of him; and one on 'em told Steve that it warn't their reputation so to do, and that that concern never said nothing agin no-body, and he knew it. But it warn't no use, 'cause he'd made up his mind that he was unlucky, born to be disappointed and the other chaps were a running him oppo-

Well, when I went home, I told my Bet

ition out of spite.

what Mrs. Jinks said about cremating of us, and how bad Steve Hobson felt, and so on, and says she "I reckon that was rather hard in Mrs. Jinks to talk so, but I tell you loe, that some folks is always a growling and a grunting just like Steve Hob on, It they couldn't growl and talk about being persecuted, they wouldn't be worth a cent in the world, 'cause they could'nt be put what the Lord intended them to do as a sort of warning to others. You'll find 'em wherever you go—you need nt kunt for 'em Joe,—now I tell you—they are round about all over- a hanging around meeting houes, a growling about orthodoxy and het-rodoxy—going round town garretin' on their neighbors—a quarrelin' about their religion, when they haint got none worth peaking of to quarrel about. I tell you, Joe I haint got much learnin', but I know what's what, and 'tother from which-I've got eyes, and I can see. It ain't women alone, as does it, Joe-it ain't old masdsnor it ain't old momen alone as does it. I reckon you hear enough on it down to the grocery, and some on 'em is mean enough to tell their family troubles, thinkin' it will never be told agin, but I tell you Joe, sure as my name is Betsy Bampus, men ain't to be trusted, no more than women, and it's a mean bird that will dirty its own nest." But I have nt told you yet, all that took place in the Grocery. Well, I'll do that next time.

Items of Interest.

Single Copies, 5 Cents.

THE Compulsory Attendance law of Connecticut has been attended by an increase of the number of pupils in the schools by

GREAT BRITAIN has 896 paper mills France, 364; and Spain, 189.

A FIRM in Reading, Pa., employing fifty hands, makes 24,000 wool hats a year con-suming 200,000 pounds of wool, \$50,000 worth of trimmings, and 700 tons of coal

A MARE belonging to a farmer near Lynnville gave birth the other day to two colts one a horse and the other a mule. Incredible as this statement seems to be, it is verified by Hon. John Gordon, Robert C. Johnson and other creditable persons.— Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas,

THE UNITED STATES RAILBOAD -THE tati-tics of the milroad interests in this country shows that the total length in miles on the 1st of January 1874 was 66,096, being an an increase of 8,773 miles over the last year. The average cost per mile was \$57,460.

wheels in operation in American manufac-turing establishments, giving a power of 1,130.416 horses, while Ningara Falis gives a power of 11,363,086 horses."

By the last census there are 52,017 water

NEARLY 9,000,000 barrels of beer were onsumed in the United States in 1878.

NEW YORE spends annually \$9,000,000 on newspapers, \$7,000,000 on theaters, \$3,000,000 for religious purposes, and \$50,000,000 on fiquor and liquor establish-Some time ago a vase which had been buried in the time of St. Louis was unearthed in Sc. Astier, France. Among other things it contained an onion which, after

was provoking to see that darkey a grin-ning and a chuckling, and a shaking of THE Denver World says that "Colorado has already become famous for her water-Civi R ghts, sure, to be a sputtering and ing places, which even now well night rival a spitting like a Kilkenny cat, and niver to Soratoga and Long Branch in popularity, and eclipse either of those in healthfulness We all on us agreed that it was uncivil of locality, magnificence of natural scenery,

having been exposed for a short time to

leased a tract of land in Texas, are cultivating it, and will allow no man, young or old, to be upon their premises Work from dewy morn till quiet eye is the order of the day with them, and they have no ime to waste on the useless male members FOURTH OF JULY POETRY.-Here is a

Upon his awful shoulder

pecimen verse from Vermont:

Three sisters young and unmarried, have

An' he was thar' at Bunker Hill In the thickest of the muss \$527,291.323 represent the gross earnings of all the Railroads in the United States in 1873. Of this sum, the receipts for trans-portation of treight were nearly three

He took his blunderbuss,

imes as great as that for passengers. No pourt Rothschild was right when he said, 'It requires a great deal of bold-ness, and a great deal of caution to make great fortune, and when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep who got their work done there. Steve He has two maxims. The first is, 'I can do what another man can,' and the second, Never have anything to do with an unlucky place or an unlucky man,' By selfreliance, by selfishness, and by devotion to the golden calf he has now millions. His children, no doubt, will be like him.

PROFESSOR BUCKLEY, the State geologist of Texas, is investigating the coal bed dis-covered within five miles of Calvert, Robertson county. It is said that in that State, ropping out on the east bank of the Big Brazos, is a vein of cost, equal for all ordinary purposes to Pitisburg coal, and twenty five feet thick, extending more than twenty miles. Professor Buckley says that this coal is even of better quality than the Bastrop, and that coal was used six months for running a factory, and discontinued only because a regular supply could not be obtained.

THE Cassiar gold mines, situated in British territory, between which and the sea lies the long strip of Alaska Territory belonging to the United States, and stretching southeast, are attracting an un-usual rush from the adjacent British settlements. Two gentlemen who left the diggings April 24th reported that when they left two hundred men or more were in the diggings. With the ground and creeks frozen, and the snow two feet desp, the gold hunters were still able to do well. A party on Deese Creek th wed the ground, washed it in a rocker, and made from four to ten ounces a day. Other parties were making from \$30 to \$35 per day by the same process. A new creek, with an anusual promise of gold had been found, and great excitement ensued. It is estimated that midsummer will find five thousand men in that region. Among those flocking to the diggings are some Chinese, who are shamefully treated, and are threatened with violence if they enter the diggings.

> AN HAST LESSON IN CHESTSTRY. Some water and oil One day had a broil,

As down in a glass they were dropping, And would not unite, But continued to fight, Without any prospect of stopping. Some pearlash o'erheard, And sa quick as a word,

He jumped in the midst of the clashing; When all three agreed, And united with spied, And soop was created for washing."

